



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Ares (2016) 427251

**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, ANIMALS, FOOD AND FEED
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 25 JANUARY 2016
(Section Animal Nutrition)**

CIRCABC Link: <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/e360a1b3-c86e-4696-8122-f8c95d0412c5>

A.01 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 4 or 13.

Documents were distributed.

A.02 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 9.

A.02.1. Ethoxyquin (6-ethoxy-1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline) for all animal species

A discussion was held in relation to the EFSA opinion and the possible measures to be taken. A draft proposal for the suspension of the additive and transitional measures will be discussed at a future meeting.

A.02.2. L-threonine produced by fermentation using *Escherichia coli* CGMCC 3703, for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by GBT Europe GmbH

The new opinion was discussed. As EFSA concluded that the manufacturing strain is safe, *Escherichia coli* CGMCC 3703 will be included in the upcoming draft Regulation for the re-authorisation of L-threonine.

A.02.3. L-tryptophan produced by fermentation using *Escherichia coli* CGMCC 3667, for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by GBT Europe GmbH

The new opinion was discussed. As EFSA could not conclude on the safety of the product, the Commission will contact the applicant to explore the follow up.

A.02.4. L-arginine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCTC 10423BP for all animal species

The opinion was discussed. An Annex entry will be prepared for the next meeting.

A.02.5. concentrated liquid L-lysine (base), L-lysine monohydrochloride and L-lysine sulphate produced using different strains of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by AMAC/EEIG

The point was withdrawn from the agenda.

A.02.6. zinc chelate of L-lysinate-HCl as feed additive for all animal species - Annex

The Annex was discussed and a draft Regulation will be prepared for vote in one of the next meetings.

A.02.7. Methyl ester of conjugated linoleic acid (t10, c12 isomer) for pigs for fattening, sows and cows

Following the discussion, a letter will be submitted to the applicant to request additional information.

A.02.8. Flavourings - Chemically Defined Group 01 (SANTE-2015-12049)

Following the discussion, a draft Regulation will be prepared for adoption.

A.02.9. Flavourings - Chemically Defined Group 02 (SANTE-2016-10017) – Annex

Following the discussion, a draft Regulation will be prepared for adoption.

A.02.10. Flavourings - Chemically Defined Group 06 (SANTE-2016-10018) - Annex.

Following the discussion, a letter will be submitted to the applicant to request additional information.

A.03 Feed marketing Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009.

A.03.1. Directive 2008/38/EC establishing the list of intended uses as particular nutritional purposes – state of play and applications

A Commission representative gave an update on the pending applications and brought two new applications to the attention of the Committee.

A.03.2 Revision of Annex VI and VII (labelling provisions)

The draft revised text was further discussed. It will be further developed in the light of the Member States' comments and the new draft will be presented in the next meeting.

A.03.3. Third amendment of the EU Catalogue of feed materials (Regulation (EU) N° 68/2013)

The draft text as revised from the Feed Chain Task Force was presented. Several MS intervened based on their written comments. A revised draft will be elaborated for the next meeting.

A.04 RASFF.

The Committee was informed on recent RASFF notifications related to the presence of :

- mercury in petfood from Iceland, fish meal from Mauritius, and soluble fodder from Russia;
- aflatoxins in groundnuts from Madagascar.

Following a request, the Commission representative committed to provide more details on the nature of "soluble fodder". The Committee was also informed that it is foreseen to list groundnuts intended for feed and food from Madagascar for increased frequency of controls at import for the presence of aflatoxin in the frame of Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin.

Following the rejection by the RASFF of a notification related to the contamination of a feed additive by tylosin, given that according to RASFF there was no risk for human and animal health, a delegation requested that a discussion should take place on harmonized guidelines for notification. The Commission representative committed to put this on the agenda at a forthcoming meeting of the Committee.

A.05 Undesirable substances.

- Update on topics recently discussed at previous meetings (gossypol, mercury, nitrites and nitrates, ...)

As regards nitrites and nitrates, following the discussions at previous meeting, it was concluded to propose a deletion of the existing maximum levels for nitrites in feed and to replace it with a Recommendation covering good practices and guideline levels for nitrites and nitrates in feed to prevent animal/public health risks related to the presence of nitrites and nitrates in feed. The Commission representative informed the Committee to work on a concrete proposal to be presented for discussion at one of the forthcoming meetings of the Committee.

As regards gossypol, following the discussion at the previous meeting, The Committee was informed that EFSA has been requested to assess the information provided by the Spanish delegation as regards the difference ruminal retention time of free gossypol present in whole cotton seed compared to cotton seed cake and the consequences this has as regards the toxicity and to update in case of need the existing scientific opinion on gossypol in animal feed.

Finally, the Committee was informed that the Commission intends to propose, following the discussions which have taken place at previous meetings, a change in maximum level for mercury in fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof for the production of compound feed for dogs, cats, ornamental fish and fur animals from 0.5 mg/kg wet weight to 1.0 mg/kg.

- Information on the EFSA opinion on “Risks for human and animal health related to the presence of phorbol esters in *Jatropha* kernel meal”. *Jatropha curcas* is a tree belonging to the *Euphorbiaceae* family. It originated in Central America, but is now found in many tropical and sub-tropical countries in Africa and Asia. The de-shelled seeds contain 55–60% oil. For many years the oil was used predominantly in the manufacture of soaps and candles, but more recently *Jatropha* oil has become of significant economic importance as a result of its potential as a source of biodiesel. *Jatropha* seedcake contains toxins, making it unsuitable for animal feed, with phorbol esters being the major class of toxins. *Jatropha* seed cake also contains amounts of anti-nutritional constituents (trypsin inhibitors, lectins and phytate). *J. curcas* is therefore listed as a harmful botanical impurity in the Annex to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed. Seeds and fruit of *J. curcas* as well as their processed derivatives may only be present in feed in trace amounts not quantitatively determinable. Nevertheless, the kernel meal obtained after oil extraction is an excellent source of nutrients and contains 60–66% crude protein. *Jatropha* protein isolate obtained from *Jatropha* seed cake (residue obtained after mechanical pressing of the whole seeds) has about 81–85% crude protein. The contents of essential amino acids (EAAs) (except lysine) are higher in *Jatropha* kernel meal than in soybean meal (SBM), and higher in *Jatropha* protein isolate than soy protein isolate. Detoxification processes have been demonstrated to reduce the presence of phorbol esters in *Jatropha* kernel meal by more than 95%. In addition, the anti-nutritional constituents have been shown to be inactivated or significantly reduced by the detoxification process. Therefore the detoxified *Jatropha* kernel meal could be possibly suitable as feed material. The EFSA Panel of Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM) assessed the risks for human and animal health related to the presence of phorbol esters (PEs) in *Jatropha* kernel meal following a request from the European Commission. The CONTAM Panel adopted the scientific opinion in November 2015 (http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/scientific_output/files/main_documents/4321.pdf).

Processes that almost completely remove or degrade toxic phorbol esters in *Jatropha* products are available, resulting in levels below the limit of detection of 3 mg *Jatropha* phorbol esters/kg. Replacement of 50% of the protein in compound feeds with treated *Jatropha* materials would result in animal exposures that are still 10 to 200-fold lower than the NOAEL for pigs. The CONTAM Panel concluded that such use of *Jatropha* material would not pose a health risk to pigs and that the risk to other species is likely to be low. The transfer of *Jatropha* phorbol esters to animal derived products is unknown. In a human exposure scenario using a 50% transfer rate from feed to milk, a daily intake of 1 µg *Jatropha* phorbol esters/kg bw per day was calculated. The CONTAM Panel concluded that more data are needed to draw firm conclusions on human risks.

Given that human health risks cannot be excluded the Commission representative informed the Committee to propose for discussion and conclusion at the next meeting to maintain *Jatropha curcas* as a harmful botanical impurity in the Annex to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed. Seeds and fruit of *J. curcas* as well as their processed derivatives may only be present in feed in trace amounts not quantitatively determinable. This could be reviewed in the future once more information is provided

as regards the possible risks for human health providing, after assessment by EFSA, evidence that there is no or negligible risk for human health.

- Other issues.

The Committee was informed of a request to increase the maximum level for arsenic in peat from 2 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg. This issue will be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.

Furthermore the Commission representative informed the Committee to initiate discussions on possible regulatory follow up on EFSA opinions as regards *Alternaria* toxins, pyrrolizidine alkaloids.

B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of 6-phytase as a feed additive for all avian and porcine species (holder of the authorisation Lohmann Animal Nutrition GmbH).

The Regulation is related to new authorisation as zootechnical additive of an enzyme preparation. A discussion took place.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.

B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the provisional authorisation of a preparation of formaldehyde as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, laying hens, piglets and pigs for fattening.

A representative of the Commission presented a new version of the draft Implementing Regulation, as a working document, which was amended as a result of the discussion held in the Committee's meeting of December 2015. Due to the status of "working document" of the draft measure, no vote was taken. An exchange of views took place. A revised document will be submitted for a new exchange of views and for a possible opinion at a future meeting of the Committee.

M.01 A.O.B.

- The Commission presented a statement on the implementation of measures of non-authorised feed additives or feed containing those feed additives, intended for export. Background information and recommendations for feed business operators and competent authorities (different options) were provided. Issues discussed were the possible use of TRACES, the introduction of legal provisions instead of guidance, the proposed options, the scope (covered additives and establishments, ...). Further discussion will take place in next Committee meetings.
- One delegation requested clarification about feed materials such as coltsfoot or arnica which are listed in the Register and which might contain toxic substances at least for certain target species. A Commission representative highlighted that the first responsibility to assure that the feed does not have negative impacts on animal and public health is with the feed business operator placing the respective feed on the market. It is up to the competent

authority in the Member State to verify whether the feed materials notified in the Register comply with this requirement. In case of doubt, they should launch an investigation. Furthermore, the Commission representative stressed that it cannot assume that a feed material listed in the Register but also in the Catalogue is automatically safe at any inclusion rates and for all target species.

- On request of one delegation, a Commission representative confirmed that any plant material that has been treated after harvest with plant protecting products with the intention to be used as seed or plant propagation material is prohibited to be used as feed. The treatment for seed use is done with specifically authorized pesticides and has to be distinguished from treatments and additives applied for feed use.
- A delegation informed the Committee of findings of chlorpropham in cereals above the default MRL of 0.01 g/kg. Chlorpropham is an authorised plant protection product for post-harvest use in potatoes to avoid sprouting during storage. The presence of chlorpropham in cereals would be related to cross-contamination by storing cereals in warehouses where previously treated potatoes were stored. The Commission representative informed the Committee that this issue was already raised at the last meeting of the section residues of plant protection products of the Committee which has taken place on 30 November-1 December 2015 and the problem will be addressed in that section of the Committee.